

*Dionysius, Saint. Abbey of*  
*K.*

A History and Description  
OF THE  
**ROYAL ABBAYE**  
**OF SAINT DENIS,**

*58*  
*K.*  
*791 9.1*  
*20*

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
*Tombs of the Kings and Queens*  
OF FRANCE,

And other DISTINGUISHED PERSONS, interred there :

ALSO, OF THE

Many Splendid Decorations,  
PIECES OF CURIOUS WORKMANSHIP AND ANTIQUITY,  
*Chapels, Altars, Shrines, Crucifixes, &c.*

TOGETHER WITH

The Holy Bodies and Various Relics of the  
*Saints and Martyrs.*

A DESCRIPTIVE ENUMERATION  
OF THE

*Vast Riches which have been accumulating for Ages,*  
IN THE TREASURY OF THIS

**CELEBRATED ABBAYE:**

WITH EXPLANATORY REMARKS;

And a Series of Historical Anecdotes,  
RELATIVE TO THE KINGS OF FRANCE, FROM THE REIGN  
OF DAGOBERT :

*Extracted from the Records of Saint Denis.*

---

“ Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas

“ Regumque turres.”

HOR. OD. 4. l. 1.

“ The very tombs now vanished like their dead.”

POPE.

---

**London :**

PRINTED FOR J. S. JORDAN. FLEET - STREET.

1795.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A History and Description

# ROYAL ABBAYE OF SAINT DENIS

By the Rev. John G. Wallis, M.A.



CELEBRATED ABBAYE

AND A SERIES OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

ARRANGED FROM THE MUSEUM OF THE ABBAYE

BY THE REV. JOHN G. WALLIS, M.A.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1841.



## TO THE READER.

THE antiquity, riches, sepulchral monuments, and superb decorations, of the *Abbaye Church of Saint Denis*; its admirable architecture; and the beautiful works of art, deposited among its immense treasures; long contributed to render it celebrated (independantly of any religious sentiment) through all parts of Europe; and an object of admiration to travellers, from every quarter of the globe. As yet, however, no historical, or descriptive account of this venerable structure, &c. has, I believe, made its appearance in the English language. The series of important events that have recently taken place in France, has occasioned no changes more strikingly distinguished than those of the national Church. Its honors, its exemptions, its treasures, its enormous revenues, rites, ceremonies, and superstitions, with all their dead, and living appendages, have been driven before the tempest of an ineffectually opposed reform; have been wrecked upon the shores of a strongly agitated sea; and swallowed up in an abyss, from which it seems to be very improbable they will ever emerge, but as shattered fragments, never again to be united.

IN the proceedings of the National Convention of France, published in the *STAR*, was this article: "November  
" 11, 1793. A deputation of the citizens inhabiting *France*  
" *ciade*, the *ci-devant Saint Denis*, appeared at the bar, and  
" presented

“ presented to the Convention, the IMAGES of SAINTS and  
 “ KINGS, which were in their Church ; the greater part of  
 “ them were of SILVER, the rest of SILVER GILT.” —

In what manner the other rich articles were disposed of may be from hence concluded. Curiosity has often enquired what they were. To satisfy that curiosity, gave rise to this publication ; as the translator is well assured of the original manuscript being authentic.


THAT the extreme of *superstition* is not far from infidelity, or, rather (if such a state of mind can possibly exist) from atheism, has, during some few years past, been verified in France, especially among the higher ranks, the Clergy, and men of literary talents. But let us now hope, as the mind, unfettered from superstition and freed from prejudice, extends its views and gives full exertion to its powers, that the heart, expanding with the love of *Nature*, and mankind, will be raised in grateful adoration of that eternal and beneficent Being, who is the source of *life, liberty*, and all things we here enjoy, or hope for in a life to come. Hence may we justly conclude, with St. Evremond, “ Quand les hommes auront retiré du  
 “ Christianisme ce qu'ils y ont mis, il n'y aura qu'une même  
 “ Religion aussi simple dans sa doctrine, que pure dans sa  
 “ morale.” When mankind shall have *withdrawn from Christianity*, all that they have added to it, GENUINE RELIGION ITSELF only will remain, as simple in its doctrines, as pure in its morality.

CHAP. I.

---

A BRIEF  
History and Description  
OF THE  
CHURCH OF ST. DENIS,  
AND OF THE  
Valuable Ornaments, &c.  
CONTAINED IN IT.

---

 HIS celebrated Abbey itself, may be considered, not only as a most venerable object of antiquity, but of curious construction. Its architecture, indeed, is not completely uniform, the building having been erected at different and distant periods of time; which the antiquary may readily ascertain, by the various styles of building that are very conspicuous in it, even to a transient observer.

A portion of the first structure, appears at the entrance, and the towers, which remain of

B

the

the original edifice that Pepin began, and which was finished by Charlemagne. The outward face of this part shews the antiquity of the eighth century ; whilst the vaulted roofs, which are between the two towers, plainly indicate how very low and narrow the church was originally built.

The second period of its construction, which was in the twelfth century, appears strongly characterized in the superior part of the church, which is commonly called the *chevet*. This was erected at the sole expence of the Abbé Suger, who was Regent of France, in the time of Louis the Seventh. He also caused the twenty chapels to be built, which are situated above and below the *chevet*. They were all consecrated on the same day, by several Prelates, whom he had invited thither to perform the sacred ceremony.

Besides this part of the edifice, it was entirely at the expence of this great and good man that the grand portal of the church was erected. He also presented the superbly gilded gates of bronze, which yet remain in fine preservation ; and likewise caused two noble and lofty towers to be built, which have been since furnished with six large and well-tuned bells,  
the



the largest of which weighs, at least, eighteen thousand pounds.

The third, and most august part of the whole structure is the body of the church, which the Abbot Eudes Clement began, in the time of St. Louis, in the year 1230, and which was finished by the Abbot Matthieu de Vendôme, in 1281. The admirable symmetry and lightness of the edifice, with the beauty and rich transparency of colouring so conspicuous in the painted glass of the windows, especially of those two, in the form of roses, which are situated on the North and South sides of the building, are worthy of being particularly remarked: the glass-work of each of these beautiful windows, is no less than forty feet in diameter.

In the sanctuary and the choir, among many other beautiful pieces of workmanship, we may reckon five *large basso relievos*, the three middlemost of which are of *pure gold*, enriched with topazes, garnets, eagle-marines, and other precious stones. The two others, which weigh 70 marks (or 46lb. 8oz. Troy) are of silver, gilt with high coloured gold. The front of the altar is executed in a similar manner. Its ornamental parts, tho' of antient workmanship, are finely wrought. The centre contains a

representation of our Lord's Nativity, in *mezzo rilievo*, and weighs upwards of 180 marks, that is to say, 120 pounds Troy weight, of gilt silver.

Above the grand altar, there is placed a large and magnificent cross, no less than six feet in height, which was presented to the church by the Abbot Suger. The face of it is formed entirely of gold, and almost covered with valuable ornaments in *jewellery*. At the foot of this cross, there is a kind of antient crozier, of very rich materials and fine workmanship, which is used at the suspension of the holy sacrament.

There is likewise another *cross* of the same precious materials, and of equal height, said to be the workmanship of St. Eloi, and given to the church by King Dagobert. This serves to crown the summit of a magnificent grate, which divides the choir from the nave, extending quite across the church; in the same manner as two other grates, of the like kind, close up to the North and South aisles.

In the sanctuary, on the side opposite to the funeral altar of Louis the Fourteenth, there is a little altar, whereon, every Sunday throughout the

the year, and on all solemnities, the Deacon and Sub-Deacon, after having received, from the officiating Priest, "*the precious body of our Lord,*" at the grand altar, repair hither, to suck up, through a reed, enclosed in a tube of enamelled gold, "*le précieux sang,*" *the precious blood*, according to a very antient custom adopted in the church of St. Denis, which is retained, without any variation, to this day.

This church contains the burial places of thirty-seven Kings, of twenty-three QUEENS, and of a much greater number of *Dauphins* and *Dauphineſſes*, *Princes* and *Princeſſes*; beſides the antient and modern tombs and monuments of many great officers of State, and other noble and celebrated perſons, who are alſo buried there.

In the ſacriſty are kept the *ſilver keys*, commonly called *the miraculous keys* of St. Dennis, which they apply to the faces of thoſe perſons who have been ſo unfortunate as to be bitten by *mad dogs*, and *who receive a certain and immediate relief, by only touching them!*

In the chapels are depoſited, nineteen *holy bodies*, beſides thoſe that are enſhrined in the Treasury.

In the chapel of the Holy Trinity is a marble column, *five feet nine inches high*, which, according to an antient tradition, was the exact height of the body of our Lord.

There is also in the same chapel, a very antient tomb of jasper marble, which is said to be formed to the exact dimensions of the stone that covered the holy sepulchre. It is seven feet and a half in length, and is supported by two short pillars of white marble.

In the chapel of St. Hippolitus, there is a grand crucifix, of admirable workmanship. It was the pious donation of *Queen Blanche*, second wife of Philip de Valois, who lies buried in this chapel. It is an admirable copy of the so much celebrated crucifix in the city of Lucca.

In a word, the whole church is filled with testimonials of that zeal which the Kings of France have ever shewn, to render it an object of public admiration: of religious resort: and the sacred depository of all that could lead the mind to deep and solemn thought; or awaken the soul to the most lively faith and ardent devotion. This will plainly appear from the series of historical anecdotes, which follow the descriptive account of the Treasury.

CHAP. II.



## CHAP. II.

OF THE

*HOLY BODIES which are preserved in the  
CHEVET of the CHURCH.*

THIS part of the building is composed of a nearly semicircular range of ten chapels, which half encompass the area that contains the altar of St. Denis. Each of these chapels includes the body of one or more of the blessed Saints and Martyrs, whose miraculous powers have been, for ages, devoutly acknowledged in France; and their shrines daily resorted to, by people of all ranks and conditions, more especially by the pious, the penitent, and the afflicted, with strong faith and the most profound veneration. — Of these, the first and most celebrated, is the body of *the blessed Saint DENIS*, the Apostle of France, Bishop, Martyr, and Patron of the town and the Abbaye. — The bodies of Saint Rusticus, Archiprêtre and of Saint Eleutherus, Archdeacon, are enclosed within the altar of Saint Denis.

2. Saint Romanus, Priest, Religious, and Disciple of St. Martin, reposes in the chapel that bears his name. His body was brought there in the reign of King DAGOBERT, about the year 630.

3. The body of Saint Hillary, Bishop of Mande, is deposited in the chapel of his name.

4. Sainte Panfrede, Sainte Seconde, and Sainte Semirable, VIRGINS, Martyrs, and companions of St. Ursula, are deposited in the chapel of Saint Eugene, a Disciple of the holy Saint Denis, and Archbishop of Toledo, in Spain, whose *whole body*\* formerly rested in this church.

---

\* It has been often permitted, under the sanction of ancient usage, and confirmed by the authority of the Church, that the holy bodies, and other sacred *relics*, may be lawfully divided, in order that the benefit of their miraculous powers might be the more extensively enjoyed by the faithful and the afflicted. — Sometimes it has been done under an agreement between the Superiors of two distant monasteries, who have exchanged a rib of one Saint for the cubit bone of another; an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth, &c. — At other times, large sums have been given by religious communities or individuals, for part of a *relic*, of established reputation; and this book affords numerous instances of fragments of the human frame, being presented as the most valuable donations to, and by Kings and Emperors,

church. — Those of the female Saints were brought hither in the time of Louis the Seventh, called the Young. — In this chapel, the grandeur of the design, and beautiful work of the pavement, are strikingly remarkable.

5. Saint Cucufas, Martyr, of Barcelona, was brought hither from Rome in the year 763, and deposited in the chapel of his name.

6. Saint Hilaire, Bishop of Poitiers, and Saint Patroclus, a Martyr and Bishop of Grenoble, were conveyed hither in the time of King Dagobert: they repose in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin.

7. Saint Pelerin, the Martyr, first Bishop of Auxerre, is laid in the chapel that bears his name.

8. The body of one of the holy innocents, that were slaughtered by the cruelty of Herod, and one of the Martyrs of the Theban legion, which was brought hither by Saint Louis: these are preserved in the chapel of Saint Maurice.

9. Sainte Osmene, a VIRGIN, of the Blood Royal of *Ireland*, is enshrined in the chapel of her name.

10. Saint

10. Saint Firman, the Martyr, first Bishop of Amiens, was brought hither in the time of King Dagobert : this body is placed in the chapel which takes his name.

11. Saint Eustachius, the Martyr, lies in the chapel that bears his name ; and which also contains the superb mausoleum of Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne, Vicomte Turenne, who died in the year 1675 : Louis the Fourteenth caused his body to be interred at Saint Denis, in recompence for his distinguished fidelity and public services.

Besides the bodies of these Saints, that of Saint Hyppolitus, the Martyr, is deposited in a chapel that takes his name, towards the nave of the church. Pope Leo the Third, gave him to the Emperor Charlemagne, who, soon after, piously made a present of him to the Abbaye of St. Denis.

The holy *body* of Saint Louis, King of France, is preserved, as one of the most valuable and sacred deposits, in the Treasury, together with that of Saint Denis, of Corinth.



## CHAP. III.

OF THE

**SACRED RELICS, PRECIOUS RELIQUARIES, SHRINES, CROWNS, VASES, &c.**  
*which are in the TREASURY: Distributed in  
 Six Armoires, or Depositories.*

*The First Armoire.*

**A** Grand cross, of massy gold, entirely covered with rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and oriental pearls, which encloses a piece of the *true cross*, about a foot in length: it was sent in the year 1205, to Philip Augustus, King of France, by Baldwin, Emperor of the East.

A cross of silver gilt, in which there is contained some wood of the true cross, the donation of Jérôme de Chambellan, Prior of Saint Denis, in the year 1606.

A very curious reliquary of gold, in which there is a crucifix made entirely of the wood of the *true cross*: it was altogether the workmanship

manship of his Holiness, Pope Clement the Third, who presented it to King Philip Augustus.

The *oratoire*, or little portable chapel, of the same King Philip Augustus, before which he was accustomed to pray. The anterior face of this *oratoire* is entirely of gold, almost wholly covered with ornaments of jewellery. It contains no less than *thirty-four precious relics of different sorts*; among which there is an *undoubted* piece of the true cross; a thorn from the crown of our Lord; some of the sponge with which they presented him the gall; a piece of his garment, &c. &c.

A large and very superb shrine of silver gilt, the cover of which is formed in imitation of the roof of a church. In this shrine or *châsse* (as it is termed in France) are contained small parcels of the principal *relics* that are lodged in the *holy chapel of Paris*, for the purpose of removing them conveniently, on extraordinary occasions, to any distance, where their miraculous powers may be required to operate.

One of the *NAILS* with which our Lord was fastened to the cross. This precious *relic* was sent, as an invaluable present, to the Emperor Charlemagne,

Charlemagne, by Constantine the Seventh, Emperor of Constantinople, and since added to the treasures of the Abbaye, by Charles the Bald. — It is set in a beautiful reliquary of silver gilt, which the Monks of Saint Denis caused to be made.

A large image of massy silver gilt, of our Lady, holding in her right hand a *fleur de lys*, of enamelled gold, on which are inscribed these words, "*Des cheveux de Notre Dame*" ("some hairs of our Lady.") This reliquary was the pious gift of Joan D' Evreux, Queen of France, together with the following:

Another large image of silver gilt, of Saint John the Evangelist, holding in one hand, a *real tooth* of this holy Apostle.

A reliquary of silver gilt, representing Saint Hyppolitus; one of whose bones is contained within it.

The *arm of Saint Simeon*, with which he received our Lord in the Temple: this beautiful reliquary, which is of gold, enriched with jewels, was given by Charles the Bald.

A bone

A bone of Saint Eustachius's arm, set in gilt silver, and enriched with jewellery.

A curious reliquary of gold, accompanied with two angels of ivory, on a stand of silver gilt, which contains some of the holy bones of Saint Placidus, who was a Disciple of Saint Bennet, and of his sister Sainte Flavia.

A little chrystal, ornamented prettily with gold, in which there is a cavity that contains *a tooth* of Saint Pancrace, the Martyr.

The two crowns, which Henry the Fourth caused to be made for his consecration, one of which is of gold, the other of silver; with the royal sceptre and the hand of Justice, of silver gilt; which he caused to be brought from Chartres, where he was consecrated, to be placed in this treasury, as much from a principle of grateful remembrance, that it was in the church of Saint Denis, that he made a solemn abjuration of his former *accursed heresy*,\* as because it was the ancient custom to keep there, the ornaments used at the consecration of the Kings.

A crown,

---

\* Or, as we should express it, " He abjured the Protestant  
" Religion."



A crown, of silver gilt, which was used at the obsequies of Henrietta Maria, Queen of King Charles the First, of England, and daughter of King Henry the Fourth, of France.

Two mitres of the ancient *Abbés Reguliers*, one of which has an entire ground of pearls, highly enriched with precious stones, elegantly set in gold.

The rich crozier, or pastoral staff, of Cardinal Charles de Lorraine, Abbot of Saint Denis.

A staff, of silver gilt, which is used in the chantry.

---

*The Second Armoire, or Depository, contains the following Rich and Curious Articles.*

A Silver head of Saint Hilaire, Bishop of Poitiers, finely gilt with pale coloured gold, adorned with a great number of oriental pearls, and valuable ornaments of jewellery set in gold: amongst them is a beautiful agate, on which is cut an admirable antique head in mezzo relievo of the Emperor Cæsar Augustus. This fine piece of workmanship was the donation of the Abbot and Monks of Saint Denis, in the year 1606.

A large

A large and magnificent cross of gold, enriched with garnets and sapphires. Within this cross is preserved one of the *bars of the gridiron*, on which Saint Laurence was broiled. This was presented to the Abbaye by King Charles the Bald; and has been elevated on a pillar and foot of massy silver, gilt with high coloured gold, at the expence of the Monks.

A reliquary of gilt silver; on the upper part of which is to be seen *the flesh and bone* of one of the fingers of Saint Bartholomew, the Apostle, who suffered a most cruel martyrdom, by being *flayed alive*. This precious *relic* is enclosed under a chrystal, surrounded with ornaments of gold.

A beautiful reliquary of gilt silver, containing a shoulder-blade of Saint John, the Baptist; sent from Constantinople, by the Emperor Heraclius, as a present to King Dagobert.

An image of Saint *Nicholas*, formed of solid silver gilt. In the stand which supports it, are contained several *relics* of the Saint. Guy de Monceau, Abbot of Saint Denis, presented it in the year 1385.

Another

Another image of solid silver, gilt, representing the Holy Virgin ; holding in one hand a little reliquary, in which is to be seen, under a chrystal, a piece of the *swaddling clothes* in which she wrapped our Lord, when she laid him in the manger. This *relic* was given to King Philip Augustus, by Baldwin, Emperor of the East, in the year 1205 ; and the reliquary by Guy de Monceau, Abbot of Saint Denis, in the year 1385.

A plate of highly polished and handsomely wrought silver, gilt ; at the foot of which there are affixed a candlestick, of the same materials, and two figures, of enamelled gold, representing those little animals called ermines, which support an emblematic device ; in the centre of which, in an ornamented boss of gold, is set a large and very beautiful oriental hyacinth, given by Anne de Bretagne, Queen of France.

- An image of Saint Denis, formed of solid silver, gilt ; which was presented to the Abbaye in the year 1360, by Marguerite de France, Comtesse de Flandres.

An image of Sainte Catherine, formed of silver, gilt with pale gold. In the foot on which it stands are some precious *relics* of the

C

Saint.

Saint. Guy de Montceau presented this to the *Abbaye*, in the year 1385.

A most beautiful *châsse* or shrine, of silver, made in the form of a church, containing several bones and other precious *relics* of the holy Apostles Saint Peter, Saint Paul, &c. The frontispiece of this reliquary is ornamented with the arms of the *Abbaye*, and those of the Cardinal Jean de Villiers, Abbot of Saint Denis.

A large ewer and bason, of silver, gilt, which was purchased by the Monks.

A very ancient reliquary of silver, gilt, in which, according to an inscription on it, are contained some precious *relics* of the Prophet Isaiah, who suffered martyrdom 696 years before the birth of Christ.

Another reliquary, of the same fashion and materials as the preceding one, which encloses a bone of Saint Pantaleon, the Martyr.

A small but very curious reliquary, formed entirely of chrystal, in which are preserved some of the hair and garments of Sainte Marguerite.

An



An eye of Saint Leger, Bishop of Autun, held in a little reliquary, by an image of silver, which represents this Saint.

The crowns employed at the consecration of *Louis the Thirteenth*; one of which is of pure gold, the other of silver, gilt.

A beautiful crown, of silver, gilt, which was used at the funeral pomp of *Queen Anne*, of Austria.

Two little vases, called "*burettes de Suger*," after the Abbot of that name, who presented them.

An image of *our Lady*, made of ivory, crowned with gold, and enriched with precious stones.

A manuscript of more than a thousand years old, containing the four gospels: the writing is entirely of gold and silver letters; written, very neatly, on purple vellum.

A missal, or mass book; a fine manuscript, written about seven or eight hundred years since. The covering is enriched with plates of gold, figures of ivory, and precious stones.

*Treasures contained in the Third Depository.*

THE HEAD OF SAINT DENIS. This most holy *relic* is enclosed within a curious reliquary of gold, on which there is a superb mitre, entirely covered with a vast variety of the most beautiful and valuable diamonds and other precious stones, with some of the finest oriental pearls, supported by two angels, of gilt silver. Another angel holds a smaller reliquary of gold, enriched with ornaments of jewellery, containing a *shoulder blade* of the same Saint. This was the pious and magnificent gift of Matthieu de Vendôme, Abbé Regulier.

A very ancient chalice, of rock chrystal, curiously wrought, with its patenne, and the *burettes*, or vases, which contain the wine and water employed at the sacrifice of the mass.

Another chalice, with its patenne, or dish, of silver, richly enamelled, and ornamented with gold; presented to the Abbaye, by Charles the Fifth, King of France.

A very elegant *vase*, of porphyry, ornamented with an eagle's head and wings, of silver, gilt.

Another

Another beautiful vase, of *rock chrystal*, given, with the preceding article, by the Abbot Suger.

The head of an antient crosier or pastoral staff; it is very neatly formed of *wood*, but has been since covered with ornaments of gold and jewels.\*

Several rings, which were worn by the *former* Abbots of Saint Denis: some of these are very valuable.

The ornamented gold clasp of an ecclesiastical robe.

The right hand of Saint Thomas, the Apostle, with which he touched the sacred wounds of

C 3

our

\* The following French epigram, written some years since, may not be deemed *mal a propos* in this place.

“ Au tems passé du siecle d’or,  
 “ Crosse de *bois*, Evêque d’or,  
 “ Maintenant changent les loix,  
 “ Crosse d’or, Evêque de *bois*!”

In ancient days, when Saints vain pomp withstood,  
 The golden Bishop’s pastoral staff was wood;  
 But modern eyes a different sight behold,  
 The wooden Bishop bears a staff of gold!

our Lord, when he confirmed his faith. This *holy relic* is enclosed in a case of gold, very richly ornamented with diamonds, large rubies, and oriental pearls of great value. This was devoutly given to the Abbaye, by Jean Duc de Berry, in the year 1394.

A beautiful reliquary, formed of silver, gilt, containing the *whole* under jaw of Saint Louis, which may be seen through a chrystal that covers it. This was the present of Gilles de Pontoise, Abbot of Saint Denis; who is represented on the base of it, holding another silver reliquary, in which is preserved one of the bones of Saint Louis.

The clasp of the royal robe of Saint Louis, formed of silver, gilt, ornamented with enamel, and enriched with jewellery.

A little reliquary of silver, gilt, in which there is preserved a *bone* of Saint Denis, which Saint Louis so highly venerated that he carried it constantly with him in all his travels.

The hand of Justice, of Saint Louis, made of silver.

A large



A large and beautifully transparent piece of rock chrystal, on which is engraved a crucifix, with the images of the Holy Virgin and Saint John; above which there are some pieces of the royal robes of Saint Louis. This chrystal is enclosed in a shrine of *gold*, adorned with precious stones.

The ring of Saint Louis, which he usually wore; it is of gold, embellished with a beautiful sapphire, upon which his own portrait is engraved.

The CROWN of the same Saint Louis, formed of massy gold, adorned with many very capital jewels, equally remarkable for their size and beauty; among which the most conspicuous is a large ruby that Saint Louis caused to be set, in such a manner, as to shew *one of the thorns* from the crown of our Lord, which is placed within its socket.

The two crowns which were used at the consecration of Louis the Fourteenth; one of these is of gold, the other of silver, gilt.

Another CROWN of *vermeil*, that is to say, of silver, gilt with high coloured gold. This was used at the obsequies of Louis the Fourteenth.

Another

Another *crown* of silver, gilt, which was carried as a pageant, in the funeral pomp of the Queen, his wife.

A crown employed to a similar purpose, at the interment of Monseigneur, the Dauphin, his son.

Another used in like manner in the funeral procession of Madame, the Dauphiness, his daughter-in-law.

A large and beautiful agate, upon which there is the representation of a Queen: it is encircled by a finely wrought border of gold fillagree, ornamented with jewellery.

A very curious manuscript, written on fine vellum, bound with covers of solid silver, enriched with jewels, and adorned with figures of ivory. It contains the works of Saint Denis, with a commentary, by Saint Maximus. This book was sent as a present to the Abbaye, by Manuel Paleologus, Emperor of the East, in the year 1408.

*The Fourth Depository contains these precious Articles.*

A Bust of silver, gilt and lacquered, adorned with precious stones and medals of agate; the donation of Jean Duc de Berry, in 1401. It contains *part of the head* of St. Bennet, and a bone of his arm. Suspended round the neck of the figure, is an antique medal of agate, on which there is a fine *cameo* of the Emperor Domitian.

Another most beautiful antique agate, which has a head of the Emperor Nero.

A very fine amethyst, set in gold, on which is represented the figure of Apollo.

Two admirable antique figures of agate: one representing Cæsar Augustus; the other a child, who is supposed to be Annius Verus, son of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

The sceptre of King Dagobert, made of gold, and ornamented with enamel.

A golden eagle, enriched with a very beautiful and valuable sapphire, and other precious stones. This was used as a clasp to the royal robe of King Dagobert. A large

A large and very superb cross, of *massy* gold, encompassed with oriental pearls; enriched with sapphires, emeralds, and with a large oriental amethyst in the centre. It belonged to the Emperor Charlemagne, and was given to the Abbaye by Charles the Bald.

The *oratoire*, or portable chapel of the Emperor Charlemagne. It is formed of gold; enriched with sapphires, emeralds, eagle-marines, and oriental pearls. In the lower part of this *oratoire* are to be seen three arms of three Martyrs; viz. St. George, St. Theodore, and St. Apolinarius. In the upper part is a very fine antique gem, an eagle-marine, on which there is an admirable head of Julia, daughter of the Emperor Titus.

The crown, the spurs, the sceptre, the hand of Justice, the clasp of the royal robe, and the sword of Charlemagne. All these ornaments are of gold; embellished with rubies, emeralds, diamonds, and other oriental jewels, of very great value. These are always carried to Rheims, for the coronation of the Kings of France, with the book containing the ceremonial and prayers of the consecration.

A large



A large and elegant cup of rock chryſtal, with its handle, formed in one entire piece. There are many fine figures wrought upon it, which yield indubitable proofs of its very great antiquity ; and particularly an inſcription, in which the characters are thoſe that were uſed by the antient Arabians.

A curious falver, formed of gold, and ornamented with a variety of chryſtals of different colours. In the centre is the representation of a King, ſeated on his throne.

A chalice, preſented by *Suger*, Abbot of St. Denis: the cup of which is formed of a moſt beautiful oriental agate, ornamented and guarded on the top by a rim of ſilver, gilt, and ſet with jewellery. The foot which ſupports is alſo of ſilver, gilt.

The *patenne*, or diſh, belonging to this chalice, is formed of a moſt beautifully variegated gem, of a greeniſh caſt, called *ſerpentine*, ſurrounded with a rim of gold, embellished with emeralds, amethyſts, and other precious ſtones.

A *gondole*,

A *gondole*, or antique goblet, formed of a finely figured onyx, wrought in the form of a boat.\*

The two *crowns*, used at the ceremony of consecrating Louis the Fifteenth; one of which is formed simply of gold; the other enriched with jewels, in a very superb and elegant stile.

The *crown* of Jeanne d' Evreux, Queen of France, consort of King Charles the Fourth. It is of gold; and most splendidly adorned with rubies, sapphires, and a great number of oriental pearls. This crown is always used for the coronation of the Queens of France, which ceremony is performed in the church of St. Denis.

A larger *gondole* than that before mentioned; formed of a beautiful piece of *jadde*\*, or *lapis divinus*,

---

\* Favyn, in his treatise on the Officers employed in the Court of France, has this remark, p. 157: "Les anciens Gaulois avoient leurs *tasses à boire*, faites en forme d' ovale, qu' ils appelloient *galeolas*, and à present *gondoles*, par un mot corrompu par les Venetiens, qui ont baptisé de ce nom leurs bachots & nacelles, pour aller par leurs rües." Varron, livre 1. de la vie privée des Romains, dit, — " *Ubi erat vinum in mensâ positum, aut galeola, aut finum.*" & de là les Romains avoient fabriqué leur mot, *gallare*, boire à la mode gauloise."

\* The *jadde* is a precious stone, of a degree of hardness equal to that of the emerald: it is of a yellow colour, somewhat inclining

*divinus*, mounted in gold. It was the gift of the Abbot Suger, who purchased it for *sixty marks*† of silver. — It originally belonged to Louis the Seventh, who was induced to dispose of it, with many other valuable articles, to raise money for the exigencies of the State.

An antient manuscript, containing the four gospels, very neatly written, and bound with covers of solid gold, ornamented with precious stones and large pearls.

A *very beautiful* VASE, of oriental agate; which is justly estimated to be the most curious and valuable of all the pieces contained in the treasury; on account of its size, its antiquity, and the laborious and exquisite workmanship bestowed upon it. It is asserted to have been made for PTOLOMY PHILADELPHUS, KING OF EGYPT, upwards of two thousand years since, for the Bacchanalian festivals. These are represented upon it, in *relievo*, with so much beauty

---

clining to a greenish hue; and is much valued by the Turks, and Polish Nobility, who often use it, to ornament the hilts of their sabres.

† The mark of silver here spoken of was most probably paid by the weight of 8 ounces Troy. When the mark is mentioned as money, which is the more modern mode of reckoning, it is estimated at 35 livres, or about 30 shillings sterling.

beauty in the forms, justness in the proportions, elegance in the attitudes, artifice in the design, and skill in the execution, that it is supposed, by the best judges, to have occupied the whole attention and labour of the artist for at least *thirty years*. —It was the magnificent donation of Charles the Third, King of France.

A chalice, with its patenne, of vermeil, that is to say, of silver, gilt with high coloured gold. These sacramental vessels are of an uncommonly large size, and enchased with a variety of figures and other ornaments, of most beautiful workmanship. They were purchased, at the expence of the Monks, for the use of the church.

A crown of silver gilt, which was used at the obsequies of the Dauphin, *ci-devant* Duc de Burgogne, who died in 1712.

Another crown, of the same materials; which was carried at the funeral of the Dauphiness, his wife, Marie Adelaide de Savoy, who died in the same year.

Another crown, of Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain, wife of the Dauphin, who died in 1746.

Another



Another crown, of Maria Theresa, of France, daughter of the above.

Two crowns of Monseigneur le Duc d'Aquitain and Monseigneur le Duc de Burgogne, his brother.

The three crowns, used at the funeral ceremonies of Madame Maria Zèphirina, of Madame Henriette of France, and of Madame, the Duchefs of Parma.

---

*The Fifth Armoire contains the following curious and valuable Articles.*

A most beautifully magnificent shrine, of silver, gilt, enriched and ornamented with emeralds and other precious stones, in which is deposited the holy body of Saint Louis, King of France, who died in the year 1287.

An antient shrine, which contains the most holy *body* of SAINT DENIS, of Corinth, Patron of France, and to whom this Abbaye is dedicated. It was the gift of Pope Innocent the Third.

A bust

A bust of silver, gilt, representing St. Peter, *the Exorcist*: his *holy head* is enclosed within it.

A small shrine, containing various *relics* of Saint Pelerin, the Martyr.

Two little ivory coffins, very neatly formed which contain a variety of *holy relics*.

A shrine of copper, gilt and enamelled, in which is contained the *pallium* \* of Pope Stephen the Third.

The

---

\* The pallium, in the antient Church, was a kind of cloak, or robe, without sleeves, which enveloped the whole body of the Pope or Prelate, from the neck to the feet. It was entirely covered with little crosses, and considered as one of the most sacred of the pontifical habits. Superstition has been abundantly fertile in her invention of holy mysteries; and has delighted often in applying them to such circumstances and things as might make ignorance stare, and credulity yield up its last poor pittance of common sense. To the pallium were ascribed, by Pope Innocent the Third, many curious mystical meanings and properties. —The more modern form of the pallium is very different from the antient; and the privilege of wearing it, as an addition to their robes, is granted, by the Pope, to some few only of the Metropolitans and dignified clergy. — Perhaps the reader may not be displeased at the insertion of a singular circumstance, relative to the preparing the wool of which they are made. “ The fleeces of *spotless lambs* only, are employed for this purpose. “ Five of the Pope’s officers, who are called Apostolical Sub-Deacons,

The royal robes which were used at the coronation of the KING; and which, according to antient custom, are preserved, for the purpose of exhibiting them again to the public, at the coronation of his *successor*. Here are also preserved the vest, the *dalmatique*, and the *camisole*, or under waistcoat, worn, on the like occasion, by Louis the Fifteenth.

Two crowns, which were displayed at the funerals of M. le Duc D' Orleans, in 1723, and of Mademoiselle de Montpensier.

Two crowns that were used at the obsequies of the Duke of Berry, who died in 1714, and of the Duchess, his wife, who died in 1719.

## D

## The

---

“ Deacons, are appointed, in an especial manner, to superintend the fabrication, &c. They proceed to the chapel of St. Agnes, on the morning of her festival. Passing before the Vatican, as if by accident, with a horse, carrying two paniers filled with these lambs, his Holiness (also, apparently, by accident) seeing them pass, gives them his benediction; and after being once more blessed by the Priest, at the chapel of Saint Agnes, he passes them to two Canons of *St. Giovanni di Lateran*. These deliver them again to the Apostolical Subdeacons, who are to feed them in a *particular pasture*, consecrated for that purpose, until they are fit to be shorn; and from the fleeces, thus obtained, the *palliums* are manufactured.”

The crown and sword that were carried at the funeral of the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, during the minority of Louis the Fifteenth.

---

*In the Sixth Depository.*

A SUN, of silver, gilt, of the most exquisite workmanship; in the centre of which there is a cross, highly enriched with precious stones.\* This large and beautifully radiated sun is supported on a finely ornamented foot and stem, of the same metals.

The crowns of Monseigneur le Duc d'Anjou, and of Madame Troisième, his sister.

The royal mantle of Louis the Fifteenth, with other of his state habiliments. Various insignia that were carried in the funeral procession of Louis the Fourteenth; among which are his helmet, made to resemble a crown; his shield, charged

---

\* The purpose for which this is used is the elevation of the Host at the altar; or to contain it, when it is carried in procession, on certain festivals and solemn occasions, such as will be hereafter particularly noticed.



charged with the arms of France ; his gauntlets, and his spurs : also, the highly ornamented pistols, which the city of Aix la Chapelle presented to his Majesty, on his return from Holland.

The sword of the famous English General Talbot, given to the Treasury, by Monsieur le Comte d'Aubeterre, Lieutenant General of the armies of France, and Chevalier of all the French orders of Knighthood, viz. the order of the Holy Ghost, of Saint Michael, of Saint Lazarus, and the order of Saint Louis.

---

Above these *Armoires* is placed a large, old, gothic chair, formed of copper, gilt : it is raised on steps, to render it the more conspicuous, and was used as a throne by Dagobert, and other Kings of France of the first race.

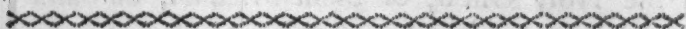
The sword of Turpin, who, from a Monk of Saint Denis, being raised to the dignity of Archbishop of Rheims, could not rest until he had assumed the widely contrasting character of a soldier, and began his military career by bearing arms, with his uncle Charlemagne, against the infidels.

The

The sword of Joan of Arcq, the famous maid, of Orleans, together with her portrait.

A curiously twisted horn, said to be that of the unicorn, six feet and half in length.

A Turkish sword, which Saint Louis brought with him, when he returned from his first journey to the Holy Land,



#### CHAP. IV.

---

*HISTORICAL ANECDOTES of the KINGS  
of FRANCE ; shewing the great veneration  
in which these Sovereigns have always held the  
HOLY RELICS, contained in the Church and  
Treasury of SAINT DENIS.*

---

THE pious zeal of King Dagobert did not permit him to remain simply contented, with erecting, at a very considerable expence, a nobly magnificent church, to the holy Martyrs; which he caused to be paved with the  
finest

finest marble ; to be adorned with hangings of the richest tapestry ; to be embellished with various ornaments of silver, gold, and jewels ; to be partly covered with SILVER, and the remaining part with lead ; and to endow it with a fund amply adequate to its support, and perpetual repair ; but he also enriched it with several *sacred bodies*.

The same King Dagobert founded the royal Abbaye of Saint Denis, and conferred on it an income, competent to the maintainance of such a number of Monks, as might be sufficient, by relieving each other, in rotation, to chant, without any intermission, the *office*, or appointed service of the church, both day and night.

He likewise founded a hospital, near the church, both for the reception and support of the poor, and the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims, whose devotion led them to visit, and offer up their prayers, at the tombs of the holy Martyrs.

King Clovis the second, in the year 653, at the synod of Clichy, declared, that being animated by the sacred desire of honoring the holy Martyrs, whose remains were deposited

in the Abbaye of Saint Denis, he had there assembled no less than twenty Bishops, with a far greater number of other qualified persons, that they might unite with him in signing the *privilege of exemption*, which he had obtained from Saint Landri, Bishop of Paris.

Clotharius the Third, and all the other Kings, his successors, down to Pepin, have uniformly acknowledged SAINT DENIS, for their holy Patron and Protector, in the numerous grants and donations, which they have made to the Abbaye.

King Pepin, that he might more particularly honour his Patron Saint, began the erecting of a new church, of which, as we have before observed, there now only remain the two towers of the *protyrum*, or grand entrance, and the vaulted roof of stone, which covers it, and extends from one tower to the other.

Pope Stephen the Third consecrated the grand altar, by his apostolic benediction, in the year 753. He then first used it in the celebration of the Mass; at which time he also anointed and crowned the King, Pepin, and Bertrade his consort, together with his two sons, Charles and Carloman. After the performance



formance of this ceremony, he left his pallium (before mentioned) in the Abbaye, where it is still carefully preserved in the Treasury. He then, likewise, conferred on the Abbot of St. Denis the distinguished honor of being attended by six Deacons, robed in *dalmatiques*, whensoever he should officiate. The KING, then confirmed all the valuable privileges, the rights of the fair, and the other franchises which his predecessors had so liberally conferred on the Abbaye of St. Denis.

The Emperor Charlemagne caused the church which Pepin had begun, to be completed, in a very magnificent stile, and in a manner perfectly consonant with the plan and architectural design by which it was begun. He caused it to be dedicated, with great solemnity, in the year 775; and, having confirmed the various grants made by the preceding Monarchs, he presented many rich gifts to the Abbaye.

Louis, *le Debondaire*, caused it to be inserted in a title deed, which he granted in the year 840, that it was solely from the very high degree of veneration which he entertained for his Protector and holy Patron St. Denis, that he augmented his franchises. It was also from the same principle of respect, that he was anxiously desirous

desirous of being established in his dignity of **EMPEROR** in the church of St. Denis, in the year 834.

Charles the Bald conceived it to be a real honour obtained, when, in addition to his dignities, both of King and Emperor, he received the title of *Abbot of St. Denis*; and, from that time, it became his invariable custom to attend the duties of his station at the Abbaye, on the solemn festivals, entirely passing the day in religious observances and the devout conversation of the Monks. During the irruptions of his foreign enemies, he became the professed champion of Saint Denis, and defended the sacred treasures with intrepidity and success. He also made very considerable donations: and, in honour of the holy Martyrs, he augmented the number of the lamps which were kept continually burning before their shrines and in their chapels; and also encreased the wax tapers and flambeaux, employed in the service of the church. The holy nail, the arm of Saint Simeon, and two large crosses of gold, which are preserved in the Treasury, were the offerings of his pious munificence.

Louis, *le Gros* (or the Corpulent) ever acknowledged Saint Denis to be his holy Guide  
and

and Protector. He caused to be presented, at his altar, the magnificent gift of six chandeliers, all of solid gold, weighing twenty marks (or 160 ounces.) Also, the golden crown of his father, King Philip the First, accompanied with a solemn declaration, that the royal ornaments of the Kings of France, at their decease, belonged, both by right and custom, to Saint Denis:— And in a deed which he executed, in the year 1124, he says that, “It was entirely  
 “ through motives that originated in the pro-  
 “ found veneration he felt for the sacred *relics*,  
 “ which are contained in the church of Saint  
 “ Denis, that he confirmed the antient privi-  
 “ leges of the Abbaye.”

On this King's recovery from a severe and dangerous illness, he came to the Abbaye, and devoutly offered up his grateful acknowledgments to the Almighty, prostrating himself before the tomb of Saint Denis.

Louis, *le Jeune* (or the Young) in the year 1144, claimed to himself the honour of *carry-  
 ing* the holy body of Saint Denis, in the grand procession, which was made through the Cloisters, on the day of the translation of the holy Martyrs. He assisted, likewise at the dedication of the new church, the first stone of  
 which



which he had himself laid, at the solicitation of the Abbot Suger. He also accompanied Pope Eugenius the Third to the Abbaye, to celebrate Easter; which was performed with every noble and splendid accompaniment, that could give solemn dignity to the ceremonies of the Church. This event took place in the year 1147.

King PHILIP AUGUSTUS, after having been consecrated and crowned at Rheims, wished to receive *again*, at Saint Denis, the crown, which he had caused to be brought back from Rheims, with his sceptre and royal robes. He, afterwards, assisted at the consecration and crowning of the Queen, Isabella de Hainault, his wife; which was performed, with great pomp, at Saint Denis, in the year 1180.

His son, LOUIS, who had been so violently affected with a dangerous disease, that his life was totally despaired of, by the Physicians who attended him, having been *most miraculously cured*, by *only touching some holy relics*, which the Monks of Saint Denis had carried in procession, *bare-footed*, to Paris, King Philip Augustus, on his return from Palestine, which was in the year 1191, repaired, without delay, to the Royal Abbaye, where he fervently offered up his tribute of thanks to God, at the tombs of the  
 holy



holy Martyrs, for the heavenly favour and protection he had obtained, *through their merits*, in the many perils and dangers he had been doomed to encounter, both on his voyage and journey, as well as for the *miraculous* recovery of his much beloved son.

In the year 1215, he presented to the Treasury that remarkable part of the TRUE CROSS, with the rich reliquary that contains it, which are still to be seen in the Abbaye: together with many holy *relics*, which he had received from Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople.

In the year 1222 he made his will, by which he bequeathed *all his jewels* to Saint Denis, for the purpose of raising a fund, for the maintenance of twenty additional Monks, who, by his order, were united to the Brotherhood.

Among his jewels, was comprized the cross of gold, which was estimated at the value of four hundred livres. His son, Louis the Eighth, desirous of possessing the other jewels, purchased them of the Abbaye, at the estimated value, which was 11,600 livres. This sum, with the valuation of the cross of gold, amounting to 12,000, was equal to *one hundred and forty-four thousand livres* of the present money.

SAINT

SAINT LOUIS, more especially, entertained the highest regard for the Religious, and for all that pertained to the Royal Abbaye, and ever manifested a particular devotion towards the holy Saint Denis; infomuch, that he never undertook any affairs of great importance, without first imploring the aid and protection of his Patron Saint: and, during the course of his various voyages and travels abroad, or even in the shorter journies he took within his own dominions, he never omitted to take with him some *relics* of this his favorite Saint. Neither did he fail to attend, every year, at the celebration of the festival of the holy Martyrs; and his usual offering was, on these occasions, *four bezants of gold*.\* At one time, he presented, on the altar, a gift of three golden crowns, of beautiful workmanship.

The Religious of the Abbaye having walked, barefooted, in a solemn procession, with the  
shrines

---

\* The bezant was a gold coin, struck at Constantinople, at the time that city bore the name of Byzantium. Saint Louis, himself, had been ransomed from his captivity, when a prisoner to the Saracens, for a very considerable sum, which was paid in this money. And it was the antient custom for the Kings of France to make an offering of thirty bezants at the ceremony of their consecration. The value of a bezant was about equal to a double ducat of Spain.

shrines of the holy Martyrs, at a time when Saint Louis lay afflicted with a dangerous malady, he no sooner recovered a sufficient degree of strength, to enable him to quit his apartments, than his gratitude and devotion led him to the church of Saint Denis; where, prostrating himself before the tomb of his Protector, he offered up his thanksgiving and prayers to the Lord.

He also came there to implore the assistance of these sacred guardians, before he embarked on his two enterprizes against the Infidels in the holy land. And, on his safe return, from the first crusade, he gave many demonstrations of pious gratitude.

In the year 1267, having, on Whitsunday, in the presence of his Court, and the military, who were assembled on the occasion, conferred the order of Chivalry on his son Philip, on the Count d' Artois, and on more than sixty other young Noblemen: being all clad in armour, he conducted them, on horseback, the following day, to the church of Saint Denis, to implore the blessing of Heaven, to confirm their faith, animate their hearts with invincible courage, aid the efforts of their arms, and lead them on to conquest and unfading renown, through the  
 holy



holy patronage and intercession of these sacred Protectors of himself and of his kingdom.

Philip, *le Hardi*, or the Bold, on returning from the ceremony of his consecration, which had been performed at Rheims, went to Saint Denis, attended by the Nobles of his Court, and presenting himself before the tomb of the Saint, humbly committed the kingdom of France to his guardian care and protection.

Philip, *le Bel*, or the Handsome, piously ascribed the celebrated victory he obtained over his enemies in Flanders, to the sacred aid and influence of Saint Denis. It was by his command that the religious community of Saint Denis carried, in solemn procession, the holy body of the Saint through the city of Paris. And, when lying at the point of death, the last request which he made, to his son and successor, was, that he would ever be devoutly careful to merit the patronage of Saint Denis, and be attentive to the interests and support of his church.

Philip, the Long, in the year 1319, confirmed to the Abbot of Saint Denis the rank of *Conseiller-né*, or Counsellor, *by right of office*, in the Parliament of Paris, ordaining that he should



should enjoy that privilege as heretofore, both when the said Parliament had been *ambulant*, or moveable from place to place, and after it had been, by Philip, *le Bel*, rendered *sedentaire*, or fixed to the city of Paris. Under each of these circumstances, the Abbot of Saint Denis had always enjoyed the privilege of having *a deliberative voice*, with the six *Ecclesiastical Peers*, and the *Bishop of Paris*; a privilege which the other Prelates never possessed, although they obtained the right of sitting in it.

The same King PHILIP the Fifth, had such exalted faith, and placed such perfect confidence in the *miraculous powers* operating through the holy *relics*, that the Abbot and Monks of Saint Denis, at his devoutly earnest solicitation, having walked, bare-footed, in procession, as far as *Longchamps*, where he lay sick, carried to his bed-side a piece of the true cross, the holy nail, and the arm of Saint Simeon: the King felt *their immediate influence*, and found the wished for relief, which all medical assistance had failed to afford.

PHILIP DE VALOIS was, of all the Kings, the most frequent visitor of Saint Denis, never suffering any considerable interval of time, to elapse, during the course of his reign, without presenting

presenting himself before the altar of his Patron Saint, and the shrines of the holy Martyrs. On many public occasions, his gratitude and devotion led him thither : particularly at the time when he became of age to govern the kingdom ; at the time when he undertook to carry on the war in Flanders ; when he had defeated the enemies of the State ; after he had gained a very important and decisive victory, at Cassel ; and when his son John, Duke of Normandy, had been *miraculously* restored to health, after much suffering, and being reduced to extreme weakness, by a long and painful illness ; attributing his recovery, altogether, to the *efficacious virtues* of the *holy relics*, which the Abbot and Monks of Saint Denis carried in procession to Taverny, where he lay on the bed of sickness, and was deemed by his Physicians, beyond all relief through the aid of medicine. This devout Monarch, as soon as the restoration of his strength would permit, taking his son by the hand, led him on foot, although it was upwards of nine miles, to Saint Denis, to express his gratitude, in thanksgiving to the Almighty, and for the *intercession* of the holy Martyrs ; remaining three whole days and nights in the *Abbaye*, which time they employed entirely in acts of devotion.

King

King Charles the Fifth gave many proofs of the same devotion to Saint Denis; taking frequent journies to the Abbaye, for the purpose of honouring the holy Martyrs; humbly prostrating himself at their sacred shrines, and accompanying his prayers with rich offerings and endowments.

King Charles the Sixth, who raised the *Oriflamme*\* no less than seven times against his  
 E enemies,

---

\* The *oriflamme*, *enseigne de France*, or, as it is called by some writers, the banner of Saint Denis, was, at that time, the great Standard of France. It derived its name from being made of scarlet silk, almost entirely covered with flames of gold. It was about twelve feet in length, terminating in a point, divided below, and affixed to the head of a long lance. This banner was deposited in the Abbey of Saint Denis, and never taken from thence, but on the most important expeditions, or on occasions of the greatest national danger. When, on such exigencies they had recourse to Saint Denis, they began by first offering up their prayers to the Blessed Virgin, in the church of *Nôtre Dame*, at Paris; from thence they proceeded to the ABBAYE, where, after being solemnly received by the Religious of Saint Denis, they descended (*sans chaperon & sans ceinture*) with their heads uncovered, and their loins ungirt, into the subterraneous vaults, where the bodies of the holy Martyrs lay interred, and where the *oriflamme* was also kept; which, being delivered, by the Abbot of Saint Denis, into the King's own hands, he presented it to the Count de Vexin, as First Vassal of Saint Denis, who carried it to the altar, where the King usually  
 laid



enemies, embraced, with pious gratitude, every occasion of manifesting to the world, the unspeakable degree of veneration he ever felt, and the unbounded confidence he placed, in the care and protection of the holy Martyrs. In that confidence, he took the field; and, ever dauntless in the day of battle, led on his Knights and his armies to victory: whilst, in his councils, he ceased not to look up to them, for their heavenly aid and influence. It was *through their merits*, on which he so firmly relied, that he obtained the recovery of his health, several times, from various diseases. Indeed, he never acknowledged any other means which could restore him to health. And, in testimony of his grateful sense of the favours he had obtained, he assisted, at the *office*, on the feast of Saint Denis, and on that of the Dedication. He, moreover, caused a magnificent

---

laid it himself. This ceremony was accompanied by many prayers and benedictions. The Standard-bearer, appointed on this occasion, was always a Chevalier of undoubted loyalty, courage, and discretion. Previously to receiving this important charge, according to an invariable custom, he confessed his sins; obtained absolution; received the eucharist; and took a solemn oath, at the altar, to be faithful to his trust, and never suffer it to be torn from his hands, but with the loss of life. It was lost, however, during the reign of this Prince, at the battle of Rosbec. — In the phrase of the original, *it disappeared*.



ficent shrine of pure gold to be made, of the most beautiful workmanship, which weighed no less than two hundred and fifty-two marks (or 168 pounds Troy weight, which, according to our common rate of valuation, viz. four pounds per ounce, would amount, for that precious material alone, and exclusive of the expence of workmanship, to no less than eight thousand and forty-four pounds sterling.) In this costly shrine, it was his intencion to have enclosed the sacred body of Saint Louis; but the defence and preservation of his kingdom, obliged him soon after, to make it a sacrifice to the exigencies of the State.

The Dukes of Berry and Burgundy, both uncles to the King, having united in their request, the Monks of Saint Denis went in solemn procession, to the holy chapel of Paris, carrying with them a great number of the most precious *relics*, for the purpose of restoring the King's health, in the year 1395. They returned there again, bare-footed, for the general peace, in 1412. But the most celebrated, and by far the grandest, of all the processions, was that which they made to the cathedral of Paris, when they offered up the national thanksgiving, for the signal victories, which were obtained

by Charles the Sixth, over his enemies, in the year 1414.

King Charles the Seventh, came to Saint Denis, after the defeat of the English army, to return thanks to God, on the tombs of the holy Martyrs, and from pious gratitude, for the important victories he had obtained: he then, as an act of public acknowledgement, confirmed both the rights of the town and the Abbaye, which had been granted, and repeatedly confirmed, by his predecessors.

King Louis the Eleventh, called Saint Denis, *the holy Protector of his dominions, the Guide of his councils, and the Guardian of his soul*: And he moreover demonstrated his gratitude for the blessing of peace, which was obtained in the year 1465, by solemnly offering on the altar one hundred pieces of gold.

He many times, through devotion, humbled himself in the presence of his Court, by coming *on foot* from Paris to Saint Denis;\* but particularly in the year 1433; he then walked in a memorable procession, in which he was followed by the Princes, and all the members of the Sovereign Courts of Parliament. His

---

\* The distance is about ten English miles.

His tomb is not, however, to be seen, with those of the other Kings at Saint Denis, because, he made it a decided object of his choice to be interred in the church of *our Lady of Clery*; for which the Heretics (meaning, the Huguenots and Calvinists) had not the same respect, which they always inviolably entertained for the holy and royal tombs at Saint Denis. But inspired by the Devil, with an abominable and hellish spirit of rage and profanation, they tore the remains of Louis the Eleventh, and the Queen, his consort, from their tombs; burnt their bodies, and scattered their ashes in the wind. Thus he who would not suffer his mortal remains to repose in the sepulchre of his fathers, and under the protection of the holy Martyrs, found no rest in another grave!

King Charles the Eighth, having been anointed at Rheims, came to receive the crown, at Saint Denis, and place his kingdom under the powerful protection of the holy Martyrs, in the year 1485. Seven years after, he also caused his consort, Anne de Bretagne, to be crowned Queen there, with the greatest splendor.

Before he led his army into Italy, to undertake the conquest of Naples, he assisted at the solemn procession of the holy bodies, which the



Religious of the *Abbaye*, walking with naked feet, carried round the cloisters, attended by many Prelates and great Lords of the Court, as also by the Universities, the magistrates of the city of Paris, and chief officers of his army.

Being arrived near the object of his expedition, and in front of the enemy, with whom he was on the point of combat, he fervently offered up his prayers, and made a solemn vow to Saint Denis, *who so effectively assisted* his councils and his armies, that he reunited to his crown, the kingdoms of NAPLES, of SICILY, and JERUSALEM, after the battle of *Fornoue*. Being returned to France, he repaired immediately to Saint Denis, to perform his *vow*, and return thanks to God, for the happy success of his arms. Prudent in his councils, cautious in his conduct, but intrepid in the field, he thus evinced, that his faith, and his devotion, were ever equal to his wisdom and his courage.

King Louis the Twelfth, came to be crowned at Saint Denis, on returning from the sacred ceremony of his consecration, at Rheims. He passed the whole day in acts of devotion, at the tombs of the holy Martyrs, and in confirming the ancient privileges of the *Abbaye*.

In



In consequence of the signal and important victory, which he obtained over the Venetians, he caused two standards, which he had taken from the enemy, to be carried before him to Saint Denis, where, after a procession and solemn Mass, which was chaunted, as a public act of thanksgiving, these superb standards were displayed in the church, and exhibited without, to the view of the people.

This pious Monarch came likewise to Saint Denis, in the year 1531, to implore his sacred aid against the English, whom he was raising a powerful army to oppose, they having then made a descent, with a very considerable force, on the coast of Picardie.

King Francis the First, was crowned, by his own particular desire, in the church of Saint Denis, on his return from Rheims, where, according to ancient usage, he had been consecrated and anointed.\* The ceremony of his coronation

---

\* The consecration of the Sovereigns of France, was not introduced during the time of the first race, who, in the place of this, and all other ceremonies, since in use, being seated on a buckler, were elevated, by the soldiers, in the midst of some open place, and thus received the homage and acclamations of the

coronation was performed with great pomp and solemnity. But amid all the worldly splendor that surrounded him, and with the highest earthly power in his hands, his heart was filled with devotion; and after supplicating the aid and protection of the holy Martyrs, and, in a more especial manner, of Saint Denis, the sacred Guardian of his crown and kingdom, he began his

---

the assembled multitude: but from the commencement of the second, those of the Kings, who had sons to succeed them, caused them to be consecrated during their own life-time. — Charlemagne was thus consecrated, during the reign of Pepin; and Robert, during the life-time of Hugo Capet. The Kings at their consecration, entered into a solemn engagement, pledging themselves publicly, to maintain the Archbishops and Bishops in their jurisdictions, never to alienate the domains of the crown, and to preserve the privileges of the church, &c.

Much superstitious ceremony was lavished on these occasions, and even the oil, with which they were anointed, was not only gravely asserted to have been brought down from Heaven, for that express purpose, by a dove, *in the very same phial* in which it was kept, with the utmost care and sacred veneration, at Rheims, and was asserted, notwithstanding the numerous royal heads, that through a long series of ages, had experienced its efficacious power of unction, to continue *unwasted and unimpaired*, from the days of Clovis, for whose use it was believed to have been sent purposely from on high, Anno Domini 500. And who durst question the existence of a miracle, whose operation continued from generation to generation, more than twelve hundred years? Sed tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

his reign by confirming the antient prerogatives of the Abbaye. He also caused to be crowned there, Claude de France, his first wife ; and likewise Eleonore of Austria, his second. He conducted the Emperor, Charles the Fifth, to Saint Denis, in the year 1540.

King Henry the Second, in 1552, previous to opening the campaign, in which he personally took the field, with the armies of France, against the Emperor Charles the Fifth, went to Saint Denis, for the purpose of assisting at the descent of the bodies of the holy Martyrs, which was performed with the greatest devotion and solemnity : many Cardinals, and Bishops, the Parliament, the Chamber of Accounts, the Court of Aids, the whole University, and the *Prévôt* of the Merchants, with the Sheriffs of the city of Paris, also assisted. The shrines, containing the two *holy bodies* of the companions of Saint Denis, were then carried in solemn procession, by the Monks, who all walked barefooted ; and that of Saint Denis himself, was borne by two Bishops. They then attended the performance of high Mass ; and heard a sermon, in which the sanctity and merits, the sufferings and miraculous powers, of the holy Martyrs, were particularly detailed, and a full confidence in their blessed patronage and protection



tection was forcibly urged, as the pledges of victory. These sacred shrines remained open to public view, until the King's return, which was not until the following year, when he repaired to Saint Denis, with a much more numerous and splendid train, to assist at the solemn act of replacing the holy bodies, after having devoutly deposited some valuable offerings on the altar. On this occasion, the King appeared in his royal robes, wearing the Crown upon his head, and bearing the sceptre and the hand of Justice. The great officers of his Court, the Nobility, &c. vied with each other in their endeavours to appear with the greatest splendor and magnificence. The same ceremonies were repeated in the year 1554.

King Charles the Ninth, finding his kingdom thrown into the most dangerous distractions and tumults, by the faction of the Huguenots, had recourse to the aid of the holy Martyrs; whose bodies, with that of Saint Denis, had been carried to Paris, as a place of refuge from the sacrilegious violence and horrid abominations of the heretics. — He caused the shrines, with the *sacred bodies* they contained, to be carried to the holy Chapel, by the Abbot and Religious of Saint Denis; and there to join in a grand and general procession,



cession, which he had ordered to be made, from the holy Chapel to the Cathedral, under the direction of the Abbot and Monks of Saint Denis. The Cardinal de Lorraine, the Abbot, and the Monks, all walked bare-footed, being arrayed in new and costly habits, decorated with the richest ornaments. All the parishes and communities bore their respective *relics*; among which the shrines of Saint Marcel and Saint Genevieve were carried with such splendid accompaniments, and in such a manner as made them strikingly conspicuous. The King, the Queen-Mother, the Princes, the great Officers of the Court, and chief Nobility followed, with the principal Officers of the Military. Being arrived at the Cathedral, his Eminence, the Cardinal Abbot, celebrated high Mass. The Chantry of Saint Denis officiated, and the Monks sung, accompanied with various instruments of music. *These devout ceremonies drew down the Benediction of Heaven on the arms of the Catholics.* Victory crowned their efforts; and the *heretics* were, completely, overthrown. Three years after, having established the public security, the King convoked the Sovereign Court of Parliament, and all the other Courts, to attend him to Saint Denis; where they assisted in the ceremony of replacing the *holy bodies*, which was performed  
with

with great pomp, solemnity, and devotion; for until this time, they had remained at Paris, as a place of greater security. A few weeks after, he caused his Royal Consort, Queen Elizabeth of Austria, to be consecrated and crowned in the church of Saint Denis.

Henry the Third, in the utmost danger of being oppressed by the power and increasing influence of the League,\* by his Royal Mandate, addressed to the Abbot and Monks of Saint Denis, required of them, that, on a certain day, they should all repair to the city of Paris, and walk in solemn procession, in the same manner as they had done on the preceding

---

\* The appellation of the League, or Ligue, was given to a very formidable combination that was secretly formed in Paris, and other cities of France, which united in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Third, to support the Catholic religion against the violent efforts of the Huguenots, who aimed at bringing about a reformation in the Church, by a total overthrow of the Papal authority. In which attempt the King of Navarre was accused of taking a determined part. The flight of the Due d'Alencon, from the Court of Henry the Third, led to the direct discovery of the *Ligue*, which acted in strong opposition to Henry the Third, although he was a Catholic. Their great object and design being to prevent Henry of Navarre from obtaining the Crown after the death of the reigning Prince. ———  
[Vide Histoire de France, & Maimbourg Histoire de la Ligue.]

ding occasion. They now, however, only carried the shrine of Saint Denis, with those of Saint Rusticus and Saint Eleutherius. On this occasion, the grand Prior of Saint Denis officiated in the celebration of high Mass. The Monks and Choristers of the Abbaye chaunted.

HENRY the Fourth (distinguished by the appellation of THE GREAT) piously chose the church of Saint Denis, as the holy place, in which, above all others, he preferred to make a public abjuration of that detestable heresy which had long infected his soul. And on that solemn occasion, he gave the most decided proofs of the very great veneration he felt for the *holy Martyrs*, and the faith he reposed in their merits, their sufferings and intercession, as well as of his sincere desire to maintain all the sacred privileges of the ABBAYE (which he then confirmed) by the continuance of his royal protection. He caused the *two crowns*, of beautiful forms and admirable workmanship, made for the ceremony of his consecration, one of which was entirely formed of *gold*, the other of *vermeil*, to be deposited there; together with the sceptre, and the hand of Justice, that had been used on the same occasion. This great Prince also came to Saint Denis, to prepare himself, by acts of humility, charity, and devotion.



tion, for his magnificent and solemn entry into Paris. He conducted his Royal consort, MARY DE MEDICIS, to Saint Denis, to be there consecrated and crowned; and assisted at the ceremony, in a *tribune*, or enclosed and elevated seat, erected for that purpose, beside the grand altar.

LOUIS the Thirteenth, called *the Just*, caused the *two crowns*, of most beautiful workmanship, which were used at his consecration, to be brought to Saint Denis, and to be deposited there in the Treasury.\* It was by his authority, that

---

\* As the ceremonies used at the coronation of the Kings of France are *curious* in themselves, and, in many instances, connected with the history of Saint Denis, the following account of the coronation of Louis the Thirteenth is extracted from a chronicle of his reign, translated more than 150 years since.

“ The royall ornaments, which are kept in the *Abbey of Saint Denis*, being caryed to Rheims, on the 14th of October, 1610, the King made his entrie into the towne, where his Maiestie was received with greate pompe and magnificence; the particularities whereof I am forced, for brevities sake, to omit. The day before the ceremonie, the King went vnto the Cathedrall, to assist at Euen-song, and to heare a sermon made by Father Coton, vpon the *diuine institution of the unctiō of the Kings of France*, and of confirmation, which hee received from the hands of the Cardinall of Joyeuse, to  
“ whom



that the reform of the congregation of Saint Maur, was introduced at Saint Denis. This good

---

“ whom he was presented by Queene Marguerite and the Prince  
“ of Condé.

“ On Sunday, the 17th of October, the King sent foure Barons vnto the Abbey of Saint Remy, to fetch *the holie oyle*.  
“ They parted earlie in the morning, with their Esquires and Gentlemen; either of them having a banner, with his armes,  
“ caried before him, causing a *white hackney* to be led, for the  
“ Prior of Saint Remy, who was to cary the said *holie oyle*.

“ The Cardinal of Joyeuse, who was to represente the  
“ Archbishop of Rheims, and to doe the office, at the ceremonye, came soone after into the church, with eight Bishops  
“ to assist him, where, attending the comming of the Peeres, he sate him downe in his pontificall robes. Two of these  
“ Bishops were attired like Deacons, with mitres; two like  
“ Sub-Deacons, with mitres; and foure with copes and mitres.  
“ Soon after arrived the ecclesiasticall Peeres, in their pontificall robes; that is to say, the Bishop and Duke de Laon;  
“ the Bishop and Duke de Langres; the Bishop and Duke de Beauvais;  
“ the Bishop and Comte de Chaalons; and the Bishop and Comte de Noyon. At the same instant there  
“ came, from the King's lodging, the Princes of Condé and Conty, the Earle of Soissons, with the Dukes of Nevers,  
“ Elbeuf, and Espernon, who were deputed by the King, to hold the places of the Dukes of Bourgundie, Normandie, and  
“ Aquitaine, and of the Earles of Toulouse, Flanders, and Champagne, attyred in their robes and coronets, according to  
“ their qualities. Having done their devotions, and saluted

good King, during his last illness, would, as he lay languishing on his bed, seem to acquire a portion

---

“ one another, they sent the Bishops of Laon and Beauvais,  
 “ to fetch the King, in their pontificall habits (*having certaine*  
 “ *reliques of the holie Saintes hanging about their neckes*) con-  
 “ ducted by the Master of the Ceremonies: all the Prebendes of  
 “ oure Ladies church marching in goodlie proceffion before  
 “ them. Being come to the King's chamber, and finding it  
 “ shut, the Bishop of Laon knocked three several times, to  
 “ either of which the greate Chamberlaine demanded, ‘ *What*  
 “ ‘ *would ye ?*’ The Bishop answered ‘ *Lewis the Thirteenth,*  
 “ ‘ *son to Henrie the Greate;*’ whereunto the Chamberlaine  
 “ replied, ‘ *He sleepeth :*’ then knocking againe, he had the  
 “ like answere. But at the third time, the Bishop answered  
 “ ‘ *Lewis the Thirteenth, which God hath given us for King ;*’  
 “ then the door was opened, and the Bishops entered with the  
 “ chiefe chaunter of Rheims, &c. where they found the King  
 “ laid on his bed, *having his shirt slit both before and behind,*  
 “ to receive the holie Vnction, and uppon it a waistecoate of  
 “ crimson sattin, *slitted in like maner,* and thereon a long  
 “ robe of cloth-of-siluer. The Bishop of Laon having finished  
 “ a prayer, kissing their hands, they lifted the King from his  
 “ bed, *with all shewes of honour,* and then led him, *singing,*  
 “ to the church doore.

“ Before him, there marched, first the greate Prouost, with  
 “ his archeres ; then the Clergie which had accompanied the  
 “ two Prelates ; the hundrede tall Swissers of his garde : the  
 “ drummes, haultbois, and herauldes ; the nobilitie ; the great  
 “ Master of the Ceremonies ; the Knights of the Holie Ghoste,  
 “ with their great order hong about their neckes, in the middest

“ of

portion of new strength and spirits, *as often as he thought of Saint Denis.* At such times, he

F

would

---

“ of two hundred gentlemen of the King’s house ; and the Scot-  
 “ tish guardes, in their owne proper habiliments. Before his  
 “ Maiestie, went the Marefchall la Chastre, *representinge the*  
 “ *Constable*, carying a naked sworde, &c. &c. After some  
 “ ceremonies at the church doore, the King approacheth neare  
 “ untoe the high altar, where he was presented, by the Bishops  
 “ of Laon and Chaalons, untoe the Cardinal Joyeuse, who said  
 “ many prayers, whilest the King was at his deuotions. After  
 “ this he was led untoe his seate, with his Noblemen and offi-  
 “ cers about him. In the meane tyme, all the religious men of  
 “ Saint Remy, came solemnlie in proceffion, being accompanied  
 “ by the chiefe of the towne, caryinge torches of virgines waxe  
 “ in their handes : Their Prior was mounted upon *the white*  
 “ *hackney*, having a foote-cloath of cloath-of-silver, carying *the*  
 “ *violl of holie oyle*, in a *pixe*, hanginge about his necke, being  
 “ under a canopie of cloath-of-silver, borne by foure Monkes.  
 “ The Cardinall being advertised of the arrivall of *the said oyle*,  
 “ hee went, in his pontificalibus, to meet it, with the eight  
 “ Bishops which assisted him, and all the singinge men and qui-  
 “ risters. But before they would deliver it unto the Cardinall,  
 “ they made him (according to the custome) binde himself to  
 “ restore it untoe them againe. After saying a praier, hee  
 “ shewed the *holie oyle* untoe the people ; and then set it down  
 “ vpon the high altar, *with all godlie reuerence.* [The coro-  
 “ nation oath, and some ceremonies, are here, for brevity,  
 “ omitted.] The King having taken the oather, with inuoca-  
 “ tion of the name of God, laying his handes vpon the Gospel,  
 “ which he kist with great reuerence. The King’s ornaments,  
 “ appoynted for the coronation, were layd upon the altar ; and  
 “ on



would remark to his attendants, with a smile of pious serenity, how much “ he felt himself reconciled

“ on the left hande side, neere vntoe them, stood *the Prior of Saint Denis*, who hath the keeping of them; and on the right side stood the Prior of Saint Remy, *looking sharplie to the holie oyle*. The Bishops of Laon and Beauvais, hauing conducted him vntoe the altar, *Mons. de Belgarde* tooke off his roabe of cloath-of-silver. Being in his waistcoate of sattin, when the Cardinal had made certaine prayers and blessings, the Duke of Esguillon put on his buskins, and the Prince of Conde (in the place of the Duke of Bourgundie) put on his spurs, and presentlie took them off againe. After this, the Cardinall blessed the royale sworde, it being in the scabberd, and girt the King therewith, and presentlie ungirted him againe. Then he drewe it out of the scabberd, and kissed it, saying manie praiers, whilest that the Quier sang certaine anthems. The King kist the sworde also; and layd it vpon the altar, in testimonie of his zeale and affection to the defence of the holie church. The Cardinall delivered it into his hande againe; which his Maiestie tooke reuerentlie vpon his knee, and gave it to the *Mareschall la Chastre*. The Cardinall returning to the altar, to prepare the sacred vnction, after this maner: — *Hee drewe out of the forenamed holie violl, with a needell of gold, a small quantitie of liquor, of the bignesse of a pease, and mingled it, with his finger, with the holie creme, prepared in the couer of the chalice.*

“ This vnction being thus ordered, the tyinges of the King’s garments were let loose both before and behinde, by the Cardinall and the two Bishops; after which, his Maiestie kneeled downe in his oratorie, and the Cardinall with him, to crave  
“ the



“ conciled to his near approaching dissolution,  
 “ and fortified against all the usual *desires of life*,

F 2

or

---

“ the assistance of God, for the preservation of France. The  
 “ Lettanie being sung, the Cardinall stood up, to saye certaine  
 “ praiers ouer the King, who was yet kneelinge. Then the  
 “ Cardinall sett him downe, as in the consecration of a Bishop,  
 “ and holding in his hande *the patenne*, whereon the *heavenlie*  
 “ *oyle* was layd, hee beganne, with his right *thumb*, to  
 “ anoynte the King, in diueres places, *viz.* on the crowne of  
 “ the head, on the stomacke, betwixt his shouldere blades, on  
 “ bothe shoulder, and on the bendings of his armes. —  
 “ The consecration praiers being ended, the Cardinall, with  
 “ two Bishops closed vp his shirte, wailecoate, and other gar-  
 “ mentes, in reuerence of the sacred Vnction. Then the high  
 “ Chamberlaine, presented the three habitts accustomed to be  
 “ worne, in the lyke ceremonies, *viz.* a long jackett, repre-  
 “ sentinge a Sub-Deacon, a surplis for a Deacon, and a *royall*  
 “ *cloake*, insteade of a coape, representinge a Priest; which  
 “ ended, the Cardinall *anoynted the palmes of his handes*, and  
 “ then put him on *thin gloues*, lest, peradventure, hee should  
 “ touche anie thinge with his bare handes, for reuerence of the  
 “ vnction, which gloues he blest, and sprinckled with holie  
 “ water: the royall ringe being alsoe blest by the Cardinall (a  
 “ symbole of loue, whereby the King was wedded untoe his  
 “ realme) he put it on the fourthe fingere of his Maiesties right  
 “ hande, with all the accustomed ceremonie. This done, hee  
 “ tooke the sceptere from the altar, and put it intoe his right  
 “ hande, for a marke of the Soueraigne power: then hee tooke  
 “ the hande of Justice, which hee put intoe his lefte hande, it  
 “ being a wand, hauing, on the top thereof, a hande of mylke  
 “ white iuorie.

“ Then

“ *or dread of death* ; in a sweet anticipation of  
 “ the happiness he should enjoy, *by reposing near*  
*the*

---

“ Then the Chancelloure, of France, came vp, with his face  
 “ towarde the King, and, with a stoute voyce, did call vp the  
 “ Peeres, according to their dignities, to assist at the corona-  
 “ tion. Whenas, this ceremonie being ended, the Cardinall  
 “ tooke *the great crowne*, from the altar, and lifting it with  
 “ bothe his handes, did poise it over the Kings heade ; the  
 “ Peeres did then come to support them, and the Cardinall blest  
 “ it ; and then hee alone sett the crowne upon the King’s  
 “ heade, whereuntoe all the Peeres did incontinentlie put their  
 “ handes. The Cardinall then said manie praiers, and blest the  
 “ King ; the which being ended, *hee tooke him bie the right*  
 “ *sleeve*, and conducted him to his royall throne, the which was  
 “ builded on high at the bottome of the quier, forasmuch, as  
 “ that he might be seene of all the people, holdinge still in his  
 “ handes the royall sceptere and rod of Justice. The  
 “ Queene Regent, the whilest she beheld all these ceremonies,  
 “ was sorely disquieted, not being able to endure, with patience,  
 “ to see his Maiestie *bare headed*, vnder the crowne, havinge  
 “ his capp taken from him ; which shewes that crownes and  
 “ greatnes have their discomodities, as well as the mosse ordi-  
 “ narie thinges, and the poorest cottages. The King being  
 “ come to his royall throne, attended bie the Princes, Peeres,  
 “ and Officers, according to their degrees ; the Cardinall, hold-  
 “ ing him by the hande, caused him to sit downe, and praied  
 “ untoe God, ‘ to confirme him in his throne, and to make  
 “ ‘ him invincible and inexpugnable against his enemies.’ After  
 “ which, having sayd a praier, being bare-headed, he made alow  
 “ obeysance untoe the King, and kissed him, saying, thrice, with  
 “ a loude voyce, *God save the King* ; and, at the lasse, he added,  
 “ *God,*

" *the tombs of the holy Martyrs, in whom he*  
 " *placed the most sacred and unbounded con-*  
 " *fidence.*" *Requiescat in pace !*

King LOUIS the Fourteenth, in order to commence the government of his kingdom, under the most happy auspices, caused a very grand and solemn procession, to be conducted by the Religious and Superiors of Saint Denis, *in which the shrine of the blessed Saint Louis was carried*, a few days before he was declared to be of lawful age to take the Sovereign power, into his own hands, after a long minority. On the 29th of June, 1652, he made his solemn entry into this church, and most devoutly attended the celebration of the Mass.

The following year he gave many new and striking proofs of the great devotion, he had ever felt for the holy *relics*, contained in the Treasury of the Abbaye, which he then visited; but in a most especial manner, he demonstrated the profound veneration, and pious gratitude, he entertained *both for Saint Denis and Saint Louis*, through whose heavenly guardianship and

F 3

protection

---

" *' God save the King eternallie.'* All the Peeres did the lyke  
 " *obeyfance, one after the other, and kist him, with the lyke*  
 " *acclamation. and then retnrned untoe the seates that were*  
 " *prepared for them, on either hande.'*



protection he ascribed the safety of his early years. The Monks of Saint Denis, having, by his orders, carried to Rheims, the crown of Charlemagne, and the other rich articles belonging to the regalia, which are accustomed to be conveyed thither, for the coronation of the Sovereigns of France, brought with these, on their return to Saint Denis, the two new and *superb* crowns, of most admirable workmanship, which the King had caused to be made for that solemnity: these two crowns, one of which was formed entirely of gold, the other of beautiful *vermeil*; his *camisole*, his *tunique*, his *dalmatique*, boots, and royal robe, were deposited in the Treasury of Saint Denis.

Three months after, he came to Saint Denis, attended by several Prelates, and many of the great officers of his Court, devoutly and humbly to implore the *powerful intercession and aid of the holy Martyrs*, previous to his taking the field, against his enemies, at the head of a most numerous and formidable army.

At the conclusion of the grand ceremonial, of his interment, the officers brought his magnificent royal robe; his superb helmet, ornamented with *fleurs de lys*, &c. in the manner of a crown; his coat of arms; the banner of France, or royal standard.



standard, having in its centre, a white cross, surrounded with a ground of *fleurs de lys*; the white ensign, or *fanon blanc*; the shield of France; the gauntlets; and gilt spurs; which are kept by the Religious of Saint Denis, according to ancient custom.

The same was also done at the interment of Louis the Fifteenth.\*

*The*

---

\* In addition to those already mentioned, the rich, more elegant, and highly finished CROWNS of Louis XVI. his coronation robes, &c. were deposited in the Abbaye; with the crowns carried in the funeral pageants of several of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, during the two last reigns; besides many valuable offerings and donations of various kinds. As the income arising from the vast estates, funds, and other revenues of Saint Denis, *for ages, continually increasing*, was never publicly ascertained; it can therefore only be said, that, added to the Treasures we have enumerated, the *sum total* of the riches of this Abbaye, must, from well known circumstances, have been IMMENSE. But amid the instability of earthly things, we may now see verified, in the fate of the ecclesiastical establishments of France, an observation of the highest authority, that was originally applied *as a severe sarcasm on the avidity of man*, "He heapeth up riches, and knoweth not "who shall gather them." Yet while we regret the ravages, that have too frequently aided the destroying hand of Time, in laying waste the beautiful and venerable remains of antiquity, let us still indulge a hope, that no *fanaticism of reform*, has occurred, in this eventful period, so indiscriminating in its zeal,

---

*The TOMBS of the KINGS and QUEENS of FRANCE, PRINCES of the BLOOD ROYAL, NOBILITY, DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, and other Persons of Eminence, whose BODIES have been deposited or interred in the ROYAL ABBAYE of SAINT DENIS.*

---

## THE

*TOMBS which are contained in the SANCTUARY and CHOIR.*

---

1. **D**AGOBERT, King of France, and pious founder of the *Abbaye*; he reigned sixteen years, and died in 638.

2. Queen Nanthilda, second wife of Dagobert, died in 641, and lies buried near him.

3. Landegifel,

---

as wantonly or malignantly to destroy the many admirable specimens of ancient *art, taste, and elegance*, that have been blended with the monuments of barbarism and superstition. As for the valuable and curious records of the *Abbaye of Saint Denis*, from which these pages were extracted, there is much reason to believe they now no longer exist.

3. Landegifel, the brother of Nanthilda, was interred near the same spot, in 630.

4. Thierry de Chelles, who reigned seventeen years, and died in 737.

From hence there is a descending passage, which leads into the extensive vaults under the church, in which the bodies of the Princes and Princeesses, of the Blood Royal of France, are deposited.

---

*The following TOMBS are towards the GRATE on the South Side, descending from the CHOIR.*

5. PEPIN, who, after a reign of seventeen years, died in 768.

6. Bertrade, his Queen, lies interred beside him.

7. LOUIS III. son of Louis II. called *le Begue*, or the Bald: he reigned three years, and died in 882.

8. CARLOMAN, brother of Louis III. reigned only two years, died in 884, and lies buried near him.

9. PHILIPPE

9. PHILIPPE III. called the Bold, son of Saint Louis, having reigned fifteen years, paid the tribute of mortality in 1285, aged forty-four years.

10. Isabella, of Arragon, his Queen, died in 1271.

11. Louis, their eldest son, died in 1276.

12. PHILIPPE IV. called *le Bel*, or the Handsome, reigned twenty-nine years: he died in 1314, at the age of forty-six.

13. Blanche, his daughter, is buried near him.

14. CLOVIS II. called, in his epitaph, "*Ludovicus Rex, filius Dagoberti*," "King Louis, the son of Dagobert," reigned eighteen years: he died in 660, at the early age of twenty-three.\*

15. Charles

---

\* There is a circumstance of his reign, which, though the pious historian, of Saint Denis, has thought it expedient to pass over, in silence; is recorded, by *Jean de Serres*, in his history of the idle Kings. "Clovis had married a lady of Saxony, named Baudour, a woman of the most holy and exemplary life, frequent in the exercises of devotion, as the Abbaye of Chelles, Saint Baudour, and other religious foundations, bear witness. But, while she devoted her days to acts of piety,



15. Charles Martel lies beside him; on whose tomb is this inscription, "*Carolus Martellus Rex*;" although he bore not, during his life-time, either the rank of a *King* or the name of *Martel*, he died in 741.

---

*On the South Side of the CHURCH, ascending from the CHOIR to the SANCTUARY, are the following TOMBS.*

16. HUGO CAPET, who reigned ten years, and died in 996: he is buried near Hugo the Great, his father, Comte de Paris.

17. EUDES, who died after a reign of ten years, in 898: lies interred beside Hugo the Great.

19. ROBERT†

---

" piety, and her wealth to the building and endowment of Monasteries, Clovis laboured to distract and enervate his mind, or rather to drown all serious thought, in the flood of voluptuousness: yet one circumstance of his reign, shews he was not wholly destitute of understanding and goodness. To supply the necessities of the poor, during a time of great scarcity, he suffered them to take the *silver*, with which Dagobert, his father, had caused the Temple of Saint Denis to be covered, and employ it in the purchase of the necessaries of life. To relieve the wants of the indigent, is an act worthy of a great Prince. Bounty is better than sacrifice."

18. ROBERT, THE PIOUS, died after a reign of thirty-four years, and in the fixtieth of his age, in the year 1031.

19. Constance de Provence, his confort, died in 1032, and lies buried near him.

20. HENRY I. reigned thirty years : he died in 1060, aged fifty-five.

21. LOUIS VI. fir-named *Le Gros*, or the *Corpulent*, having reigned twenty-nine years ; died, at the age of fixty, in 1137.

22. PHILIPPE, fon of Louis VI. reigned two years, conjointly with his Father, and died at the age of twenty-two, fix years before him, in 1131.

23. Constance de Castille, the second wife of Louis VII. died in 1160 : she lies interred at the fide of Philippe.

24. CARLOMAN, King of Aufrasia, fon of King Pepin, died in 771.

25. At his fide, lies the body of Hermantrude, first wife of Charles the Bald : she died in  
869.

869. Here also lies Charles, their son, who died young.

26. PHILIPPE V. called the Long; who, having worn the crown five years, died in 1322.

27. CHARLES IV. called the Handsome reigned almost seven years, and died in 1328.

28. Jeanne d' Evreux, the Royal Consort of Charles IV. died in 1370.

29. PHILIPPE DE VALOIS, after a reign of twenty-three years, died in 1350, at the age of fifty-seven.

30. Jeanne de Bourgogne, his first wife, died in 1349.

31. JEAN II. reigned forty years, and died in 1364.

The bodies of the six aungst personages, last mentioned, are deposited under an arcade, on one side of the grand altar.

*An*

*An enumeration of the TOMBS that are situated between the SANCTUARY and the middle of the CHOIR.*

32. CHARLES VIII. having reigned fourteen years, died in 1498, at the age of twenty-eight years: his body lies buried here, but his monument is placed in the Sanctuary.

33. LOUIS X. called *le Hutin*, reigned about one year and half, and died in 1316, aged twenty-six years, and lies buried in the cross aisle.

34. JOHN I. his posthumus son, is buried in the same grave with his father: *he only lived to be King four days.*

35. Joan, Queen of Navarre, his daughter, died in 1349, and lies interred at his feet.

36. Marguerite de Provence, consort of Saint Louis, died in 1295, and lies buried, in the middle of the cross aisle, under a monument of copper.

37. LOUIS VIII. father of Saint Louis, having reigned only three years, died in 1226, at the age of thirty-nine, and lies interred near to Louis X.

38. SAINT



38. SAINT LOUIS, the ninth King of that name, reigned forty-four years, and died in 1270, aged forty-four: he was, at first, interred near Louis VIII. but his body being taken up in 1298, it was then, with devout solemnity, enclosed in a magnificent shrine of silver, and deposited among the holy and precious *relics*, in the Treasury.

39. Beside him were interred, his son, Alphonse de Poitiers, who died in 1271. Also,

40. Jean Tristan, his son, Comte de Nevers: he died in 1270. And,

41. Philippe de Clermont, his uncle, who died in 1223.

42. Pierre de Beaucaire, his Chamberlaine, who died in 1270, and was buried at his feet.

43. PHILIPPE II: called Augustus, reigned forty-two years: he died in 1223, aged 59, and lies interred near the middle of the cross aîle.

44. His son Philippe, Comte de Boulogne. And also,

45. His daughter Maria, Duchess of Brabant, are laid near him.

46. The

46. The Emperor CHARLES THE BALD, died in 877, after having reigned thirty-seven years : he is buried in the middle of the choir.

*TOMBS in the Southern Part of the CHURCH.*

47. CHARLES V. called *le Sage*, or the Wife, reigned sixteen years : he died in 1380, at the age of forty-two, and lies buried in the centre of the chapel of Saint John the Baptist.

48. Jeanne de Bourbon, his Queen, died in 1378, aged forty years : her body reposes in the same tomb.

49. 50. Their daughters, Jeanne and Isabelle, are buried with them.

51. CHARLES VI. called *le Bien Aimé*, or Well-beloved, reigned forty-two years : he died in 1422, at the age of fifty-four.

52. Isabeau de Baviere, his Consort, died in 1435 : she reposes in the same tomb, near the window of the chapel of Saint John the Baptist.

53. CHARLES

53. CHARLES VII. called the *Victorious*, reigned thirty-nine years: he died in 1461, aged fifty-nine.

54. Marie d' Anjou, who died in 1463, is laid near him; their monument is situated between those of Charles V. and Charles VI.

55. Bertrand, du Guesclin,\* Constable of France, under Charles V. died in 1380, and

G

was

---

\* The Constable of France was considered as the first officer of State, and he always ranked next in degree to the Princes of the Blood Royal. The office is of antient date, having been instituted so early as the reign of the father of Saint Louis, in 1218, and the charge given to Matthieu de Montmorenci: it was suppressed in 1627, after the death of the Constable de Lesdegueres. — The Constable had not only the superintendancy of the Royal stud, with the title of *Comes Stabuli*, or Earl of the Stables, but held also a distinguished rank, and even a chief command in the army. We are told, by *Villehardouin*, that Henry, brother of the Emperor Baldwin, sent a body of troops, to fortify the city of Rhafum, under the command of Thierry Sénéchal, and Tierris de Tendremont, who was Constable of France. L'Abbè de Choisy relates a speech, which Charles V. delivered in his Council, when he was about to elevate Bertrand du Guesclin to that high dignity.—He said that “ His merit rose superior to all  
“ praise; and that he had acquired, by his valour and experience  
“ in war (although but a simple gentleman of Brittainy) the *right*  
“ of commanding all the great Lords of his kingdom; and that  
“ the Princes, his brothers, would be the first to obey him.”

This

was interred, by his own particular request, near his beloved Sovereign.

56. Bureau de la Reviere, Chamberlain, during the reigns of Charles V. and Charles VI. died in 1400, and is buried near them.

57. The Dauphin, Charles, eldest son of Charles VI. died in 1386, having only lived the short space of three months: he is buried in the same chapel.

58. Louis de Sancerre, who held the high office of Constable of France, under Charles VI. died in 1402, and was buried near him.

59. Arnaud

---

This speech of the King being received with the greatest applause, he ordered *Du Guesclin* to be introduced, addressing him thus : “ *Du Guesclin! take my sword, and employ it against the enemies of France.*” But he excusing himself, with modest diffidence, from the acceptance of so high an office, to which, he said, his *birth* did not entitle him to aspire, the King replied, “ Know Messire Bertrand, that I have neither brother, nephew, “ cousin, or baron, in my kingdom, who would not readily “ obey you ; and were there any disposed to the contrary, “ they should feel my resentment, in a manner they would “ not easily forget : so take the office chearfully, I entreat “ you ; nay, *I insist upon it.*”



59. Arnaud Guillem, Lord of Barbazan, called "*the Knight without reproach*," held the office of first Chamberlain, to King CHARLES VII. he died in 1431, and lies buried beside the Constable last mentioned, in the chapel of Saint John the Baptist.

60. Suger, Abbot of Saint Denis, died in 1152 : he is interred near the gate of the Cloister : he was Regent of the kingdom, under Louis VII. and a munificent benefactor to the church, of which we have already noticed many striking instances.

61. FRANCIS I. reigned thirty-three years : he died in 1547, at the age of fifty-two. He was a most liberal patron of the fine arts, and of learned and ingenious men. The celebrated Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci, equally admirable for his vast extent of knowledge and variety of accomplishments, united with the most elevated powers and wonderful versatility of genius, *died in the arms* of this Monarch, by whom he was deeply lamented.

62. Claude de France, his consort, departed in 1524, at the age of twenty-five.

63. Francis, the Dauphin, died in 1536, aged only nineteen.

64. Charles, Duke of Orleans, died in 1536, aged twenty-three. And,

65. Charlotte their sister, died at the early age of eight years.

These three children, of Francis I. repose within the large and magnificent tomb of this King, together with the body of his mother, Louise de Savoye, who died in 1531.

66. Marguerite de France, daughter of Philip the Long, and wife of Louis, Comte de Flandres, died in 1382: she is deposited at the side of Francis I. but in a seperate tomb.

---

*The following TOMBS are situated on the North Side of the CHURCH.*

67. LOUIS XII. after a reign of sixteen years, died in 1515.

68. Anne de Bretagne, his consort, and widow of Charles VIII. died on the 20th of January, 1514, at the age of thirty-seven.

Their bodies are included within the superb mausoleum, which Francis I. caused to be erected for

for them. Above the tomb of Louis XII. is that of the Valois family, in which the bodies of those Kings, Queens, &c. are deposited, whose names now successively follow.

69. HENRY II. who died the 10th of July, 1559, at the age of forty-four years and some months, after a reign of twelve years.

70. Catherine de Medicis, who died January 5, 1589.

71. FRANCIS II. their son, who reigned only one year and half, and died December 5, 1560.

72. CHARLES IX. died May 30th, 1574, at the age of twenty-four, having reigned thirteen years and half.

73. HENRY III. who having reigned fifteen years, died the 2d of August, in the year 1589, at the age of thirty-eight.

74. Marguerite de France, Queen of Navarre, first wife of King Henry IV. died the 27th of May, 1615.

75. François

75. François de France, Duke of Alençon, died June 10, 1584, aged thirty.

76. Louis de France, who died in his cradle.

77. Two daughters of the same, who died at an early age.

78. A daughter of Charles IX. who died when only six years old.

79. Guillaume du Chastel, Pannetier and Maréchal de France, under Charles VII. he died in 1441, and is interred in the cross aisle, near the wall.

80. Blanche, second wife of *King Philippe de Valois*, who died in 1398; and Jeanne, their daughter, who died in 1373, are buried in the chapel of Saint Hippolytus.

81. Maria de France, daughter of Charles IV. who died in 1341; and Blanche, her sister, the wife of Philippe d' Orleans, who died in 1392, are interred within the chapel of Notre Dame la Blanche (*our Lady the Fair.*)

N.B. Near their tomb is placed a most beautiful *Cuve*, or vessel, of finely figured porphyry, originally



originally made for the purpose of containing wine. It was presented to SAINT DENIS, by King Dagobert, at the same time that he caused the *holy body of Saint Hilaire* to be deposited in the royal Abbaye. This Cuve is no less than 5 feet 3 inches in length, by 2 feet 2 inches wide, and 1 foot 4 inches in depth

82. Beneath a marble column, near the iron grate that separates this part of the church, is buried THE HEART of the Cardinal Louis de Bourbon, *premier Abbé commendataire* of Saint Denis, and Bishop of Laon. His body lies interred in the cathedral church of Laon.

83. In the chapel of Saint Martin, on the same side of the church, lies buried the body of Alphonfus d' Eu, Comte de Brienne, Chamberlain to Saint Louis, *who died with him*, at Tunis, in Barbary, in the year 1270.

84. In the chapel of Saint Eustache, situated within the *chevet*, the eye is forcibly struck with the grandeur of design, elegant taste and most admirable workmanship, which are displayed in the superb mausoleum of Henri de la Tour, d' Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne, who died in 1675. Louis XIV. caused him to be interred at Saint Denis, with every mark of public distinction

distinction and national honor, in recompence of the many very important services he had rendered to his Sovereign and his country.

*His Epitaph.*

Turenne a son Tombeau parmi ceux de nos Rois,  
C'est le fruit glorieux de ses fameux exploits,  
On a voulu par-là couronner sa vaillance :

Afin qu'aux siècles à venir,

On ne fit point de difference  
De porter la Couronne, ou la soutenir.

Here, 'midst our Kings entomb'd, great Turenne  
lies,

Whose living actions gain'd him deathless fame ;

Who crown'd with glory fought his native skies ;

While this fair marble bears his honor'd name,

To show *posterity* the same renown

Attends him who supports, or wears the crown.

85. Besides the sepulchral monuments already mentioned, there are some others well worthy of being noticed ; among which, is that of Matthieu de Vendôme, Abbot of Saint Denis, a munificent patron of the church, and Regent of the kingdom : he lies at the gate of the choir, on the south side, near the grate.

86. François-Paul de Gondy, Cardinal de Retz, Archbishop of Paris, and Abbot of Saint Denis :

Denis : he died in 1679, and lies buried near the grate of the cross aile.

87. Gilles de Pontoise, Abbot of Saint Denis, and grand Almoner of France : he died in 1326, and lies interred near the gate of the cloister.

88. Gaspard de Coligni, Lieutenant General of the King's armies, died in 1649.

89. James Stuart de Saint - Megrin, also Lieutenant General, died in 1652, and is interred, like the preceding, near the entrance of the Treasury, where his mausoleum was raised by order of the King, for the great services he had rendered to the State.

---

*The SEPULCHRE of the ROYAL FAMILY  
of the BOURBONS.*

*The Kings, Queens, Dauphins, and Dauphinesses, with the other Princes and Princesses, are here enumerated, in the Order in which their Bodies are deposited, in three Ranges, along the Vault; the Plan of which is an irregular oblong Square, to which there is a subterranean Passage, through a long and crooked Gallery.*

90. HENRY IV. reigned twenty-one years: he died in 1610, at the age of fifty-seven.

91. LOUIS

91. Louis XIII. reigned thirty-three years, and died in 1643, aged forty-two.

92. Marie de Medicis, second wife of Henry IV. died in 1642, at the age of sixty-eight.

93. Anne of Austria, consort of Louis XIII. died in 1666, at the age of sixty-four.

94. Maria Theresa of Spain, Queen Consort to Louis XIV. died in the year 1683, about the forty-fifth year of her age.

95. Maria, Princess of Poland, Queen Consort of Louis XV. died the 24th of June, 1768, aged sixty-five.

96. Marie Anne Christine Victoire, of Bavaria, consort of the Dauphin Louis, died at the age of thirty, in 1690.

97. Louis, the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. died in 1711, when he had nearly completed his fiftieth year.

98. Louis, Duc de Bourgogne, son of Louis, the Dauphin, died in the year 1712, at the age of thirty.

99. Marie



99. Marie-Adelaide de Savoye, confort of Louis, the Dauphin, Duke of Burgundy, died at the age of twenty-six, in the year 1712.

100. N. de France, Duc de Bretagne, first son of Louis, Duke of Burgundy, died in 1705, having lived only ten months.

101. Louis, Duc de Bretagne, second son of Louis, Duke of Burgundy, died *Dauphin of France*, in 1712, at the age of six years.

102. Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain, confort of Louis the Dauphin, died the 22d of July, 1746, at the age of twenty.

103. In the same line are deposited, the HEARTS of Louis, Dauphin of France, who died December 20, 1765, and of Marie Joseph de Saxe, Dauphiness, who died the 13th of March, 1767.

104. Xavier-Marie-Joseph de France, Duc d' Aquitaine, son of Louis the Dauphin, and of Marie Joseph de Saxe, Dauphiness: he died in 1754, at the age of only five months and a half.

105. Marie

105. Marie Zephirine de France, daughter of the same, died at the age of five years, in 1755.

106. Marie Therese de France, daughter of Louis the Dauphin, and of the late Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain: she died in 1748, at the age of twenty-one months.

107. N. Duc d' Anjou, son of Louis XV. died in April, 1733, at the age of two years, seven months, and three days.

108. Anne Henriette de France, *premiere Dame de France*, died February 10, 1752, aged twenty-four years, five months, and twenty-seven days.

109. Louise-Marie, third *Lady of France*, died February 19, 1733, aged four years and a half.

110. Louise-Elizabeth de France, Duchess of Parma, &c. died December 6, 1759, aged thirty-two years, three months, and twenty-two days.

111. Louis-Joseph Xavier de France, Duke of Burgundy, son of Louis the Dauphin, and of Marie-

Marie-Josèphe de Saxe, died March 22, 1761, at the age of nine years and a half.

These form the first range of coffins and urns, on the right hand side of the sepulchre, the last mentioned being nearest the gallery.

---

*The SECOND Range of Coffins, on the Left Hand Side of the ROYAL SEPULCHRE, beginning with the most distant from the Vaulted Gallery.*

112. N. Duc d' Orleans, second son of Henry IV. died in 1611, aged only four years.

113. Marie de Bourbon, first wife of Gaston, died in 1627.

114. Gaston Duc d' Orleans, son of Henry VI. died in 1660, at the age of fifty-two.

115. Marguerite de Lorraine, second wife of Gaston, died in 1672, at the age of fifty-eight.

116. HENRIETTA MARIA, daughter of King Henry IV. and Queen of CHARLES I. KING OF ENGLAND, died in 1669, at the age of sixty.

117. Henriette-

117. Henriette - Anne Stuart, daughter of Charles I. King of England, and first wife of *Monsieur*, died in 1670, aged twenty-six.

118. Anne Maria Louise d' Orleans, Duchess of Montpensier, daughter of Gaston, died in 1693, aged sixty-six.

119. Philippe de France, Duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis XIV. died in 1701, at the age of sixty-one years.

120. Elizabeth Charlotte, Palatine of Bavaria, Madame, Dowager of Orleans, died at Saint Cloud, December 8, 1722, aged seventy years.

121. Charles de France, Duke of Berry, grandson of Louis XIV. died in 1714, at the age of twenty-eight.

122. Marie Louise Elizabeth d' Orleans, wife of Charles, Duke of Berry, died July 20, 1719, aged twenty-four.

123. Philippe Duc d' Orleans, *Grandson of France*, Regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Louis XV. died at Versailles, December 2, 1723, aged forty-nine years.

The



*The THIRD Range of Coffins is situated also on the Left Hand Side, but nearer the entrance from the Gallery.*

124. N. d' Orleans, son of Gaston, who died in 1652, in his infancy.

125. Marie Anne d' Orleans, daughter of Gaston, died in 1656, being only four years old.

126. Anne Elizabeth de France, first daughter of Louis XIV. died in December 1662, having lived only forty-two days.

127. Marie Anne, second daughter of Louis XIV. died in December 1664, after the very short life of forty-one days.

128. Philippe Duc d' Anjou, son of Louis XIV. died in 1671, at the age of three years.

129. Marie Therese, daughter of Louis XIV. died in 1672, at the age of five years.

130. Louis François, Duc d' Anjou, son of Louis XIV. died in 1672, at the age of four months and seventeen days.

131. N. d' Orleans, daughter of Monsieur, died in 1665.

132. Philippe

132. Philippe, Charles d' Orleans, son of Monsieur, died in 1666, at the age of sixteen months.

133. Alexandre d' Orleans, Duc de Valois, son of Monsieur, died in 1676, at the age of three years.

134. N. daughter of Charles Duke of Berry; her father died before her, though she lived only twelve hours after her birth, in 1714.

135. LOUIS XIV. who was born in 1638; consecrated in 1654; and died the first of September, 1715, at the age of seventy-seven; reigned *seventy-two* years: he lies at the entrance of the vault, where his officers, after the descent of the body, brought his grand royal robe, the rich mantlings that covered the crowned helmet and coat of arms; the whole of violet coloured velvet, charged with golden *fleurs de lys*; also the banner of France, of blue velvet, also covered with *fleurs de lys*, of gold; with other valuable deposits, which were claimed according to ancient custom, by the *Monks of SAINT DENIS*.

136. LOUIS XV. who was interred with the like ceremonies, and the greatest funeral pomp, lies near him: he began his reign in 1715, and died May 10, 1774, after a long reign of fifty-nine years: *Requiescat in pace.*

T H E E N D.



